

Intimations.

A THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT AND ARITHMETICIAN Desires an ENGAGEMENT.
"Activity," care of this Office.
Hankow, May 26, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hanson.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ROSITA McNEIL, American barque, Captain Brown.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
TULLOCHGORDON, British 3-m. schooner, Captain Mason.—Wieler & Co.
HANNAH LAW, British ship, Captain R. Greig.—E. & O. S. N. Co.
VESTA, German barque, Captain R. Dirka.—Melchers & Co.
HANNAH & MARY, British barque, Capt. A. Smith.—Order.
FORMOSA, German barque, Captain Schwaer.—Melchers & Co.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS AND A HALF.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamship "AMOI,"
G. H. DREWES, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 1st June, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Hongkong, May 31, 1877. jcl

FOR SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHEW.
The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"
Captain PITMAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 5th Proximo, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., Hongkong, May 31, 1877. jcl

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Calling at NAGASAKI.
The Steamship "GADSHILL,"
Captain RANTON, will receive immediate despatch as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, May 31, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES, AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 19th June, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 18th Proximo. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same required. Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent. Hongkong, May 31, 1877. jcl

LOST.—From the West Point Foundry, on the Evening of the 29th, a BLACK RETRIEVER DOG; answers to the name of "HECTOR." Any One Returning the Dog will be Rewarded if necessary. Hongkong, May 31, 1877. jcl

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 31, Amoy, British steamer, from Canton.
May 31, Bertha, German barque, 442, O. H. F. Ringe, Coomong May 22, Salt.—WIELER & Co.

DEPARTURES.

May 30, Shen chi, for a cruise.
31, Tanais, for Yokohama.
31, Amakusa, for Shanghai.
31, Yesso, for Coast Ports.
31, Priam, for Shanghai.
31, T. L. Sweet, for Hilo.
31, Albert Russell, for New York.

CLEARED.

Emma, for Newchwang.
E. von Beaulieu, for Newchwang.
Amia, for Foochow.
Lalla Rookh, for London.
Amoy, for Shanghai.
Gadshill, for Yokohama.
Ellen Rickmers, for London.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
DEPARTED.
Per Tanais, for Yokohama, Messrs Blanc and John Batchelor, Mrs Horbel, and 1 Chinese woman.
For Amakusa, for Shanghai, Mr and Mrs C. T. Gardner and child, Messrs Easton and Ruess, Mr and Mrs Drysdale, Messrs Gray, Walker, and Lamanda.
Per Yesso, for Coast Ports, Mr Jas. R. Conlath, and 200 Chinese.
Per Priam, for Shanghai, 50 Chinese jcl

PASSENGERS.

To DEPART.
Per Amoy, for Shanghai, 50 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German barque Bertha reports: Had the first two days Southerly winds, then strong E.N.E. and N.E. winds to port. Struck soundings on a Coral Bank inside of Palo Cambrir had soundings from 4 1/2 to 8 fathoms on the bank, the bearings are North point of Palo Cambrir N.E. by N., South point E. by N.

CARGO.

Per American barque W. H. Dietz, Hongkong to San Francisco, sailed 24th May, 1877:—1,000 bags Rice each 50 lbs., 7,295 blocks Granite, and 1,400 pkgs. Merchandise.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For YOKOHAMA.—
Per GADSHILL, at 9.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 1st June.
For SHANGHAI.—
Per AMOI, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 1st June.
For SAIGON.—
Per OYPHRENS, at 4.30 p.m., on Friday, the 1st June.
For FOOCHEW.—
Per BOWEN, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 2nd June.
For BANGKOK.—
Per DANUBE, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 5th June, instead of as previously notified.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet GWALIOR will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 2nd June.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 1st June.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.
Saturday, 2nd June.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Postage of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra to Postage till
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.
11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom Via Brindisi or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.
Hongkong, May 26, 1877. jcl

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet A.V.A. will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 9th June, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Suez, Sables, Réunion, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, June 8th.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.
Saturday, June 9th.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Postage of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only, except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.
Hongkong, May 26, 1877. jcl

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet BELGIO will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th June, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 p.m., Post-Office closes.
2.30 p.m. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until
2.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.
Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.
Hongkong, May 31, 1877. jcl

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, June 2:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.
Noon.—Bowen leaves for Foochow.
9 p.m.—Meeting of Zealand Lodge.
Goods per Elgin undelivered after this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, June 4:—
Goods per Amakusa undelivered after Noon, subject to rent and landing charges.

TUESDAY, June 5:—
Noon.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.

SATURDAY, June 9:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, June 11:—
8 p.m.—Sale of Goodwill, Furniture, Fixtures, Liquors, &c., of the "Star Tavern."

FRIDAY, June 15:—
8 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

TUESDAY, June 19:—
8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Auction.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Shipping.

4 p.m.—Amoy leaves for Shanghai.
Glamis leaves for Yokohama.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES,
MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Peppermint Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Astringent Waters.
The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.25 p.m.

BIRTH.

On the 18th April, at Stuttgart, the BARONESS DE OVERBECK, of a Son.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1877.

VARIOUS rumours—necessarily of a somewhat vague nature—have, naturally, been current lately relative to the attitude likely to be assumed by the present Governor towards the native population that finds protection on our island Colony. The policy of Mr. Hennessey's predecessors has been thus judged almost since the Colony was established, and anything which tended to denote a leaning on the Governor's part either in favour of or against what was regarded as strictly Chinese interests, was closely watched and keenly criticised. If we agree to the proposition that, in a general sense, the interests of the Chinese in Hongkong are identical with our commercial prosperity and with good government, there is something anomalous in the anxiety thus generally expressed about the tone adopted by our rulers in this connection. But many residents refuse to accept the proposition here laid down. In all matters, however, which do not affect the good government of the Colony, it seems to us not only politic but right that the Chinese residents should receive every consideration. Where the customs of our native fellow-colonists do not interfere with sanitary laws, or with those of good order and cleanliness, they deserve all that recognition which it is the glory of English government to give them. Flogging for violence, for instance, was introduced as much in the interest of respectable natives as of foreigners; the night pass system receives the support of the well-disposed amongst the Chinese as well as the approval of the foreign community generally; and those enactments which may be said to owe their origin to the presence of the more ignorant mass of the native population (there being no such class to legislate for amongst foreign residents) cannot be regarded as "class legislation" in any objectionable sense. This consideration, if borne in mind by those who are all too ready to defend the poor Chinaman before he is attacked, should effectually explain and negative the many silly remarks made concerning so-called "invidious distinctions" and anti-Chinese laws.

Appropos of these remarks, it appears that a Government Commission lately set and reported upon the question of Chinese burial-grounds—a subject which it has been frequently observed, has not received the attention which it demanded. Sir Arthur Kennedy had indeed done something by making grants of land to the Missionary Societies for use as cemeteries; but the subject of decent burial-grounds for the Chinese community was left in a very unsatisfactory state of muddle. The Commission referred to it seems made numerous suggestions, amongst which were—a condemnation of the practice of chunnaming Chinese graves, another against the very shape and alleged excessive space occupied by native tombs, and a recommendation that native sepulchral architecture should be guided by the principles which obtain in foreign rites of a similar kind. What good results could have been obtained by thus rushing in the face of the most sacred feelings of a people under the protection of our rule, are not known—erect by the members of the Commission themselves. But it is not surprising that His Excellency the Governor at once refused to act upon any such suggestions; and the result, as we are informed, is that arrangements are now in progress for the selection of suitable sites for the reception of the Chinese dead. There are many eligible spots on the southern side of the island, which could never become necessary for any other purpose; and, as distance is not likely to be objected to by those who are not slow in sending their dead relatives by steamer or passenger boat to the mainland, it might be well

to consider this fact in the arrangements now being made. We were under the impression that no well-to-do Chinaman cared to be buried out of his native place, but are assured that this is not so; and if our information be correct, the action of His Excellency in this matter is calculated to forward materially his policy of making Hongkong the permanent home of a growing and prosperous native community.

The telegrams, extracted from Indian papers, which we published last night, afford us some most important information and hints as to the position England has taken in regard to Russia and Turkey, and the chances of her being dragged into the war. Commencing with Prince Gortschakoff's circular justifying the war, we find that Lord Derby in reply to it, repudiated the arguments set forth, declared that the Emperor of Russia had violated the treaties of 1856 and 1871, separated himself from the European concert, and had departed from the rôle he, himself, had consented to, since Russia had assumed to act in the interest of England and of the European powers. Lord Derby concludes the despatch by stating that "the British Government now declares that the decision arrived at by Russia cannot have its concurrence or approval." We regard this despatch as one of the greatest moments. It shows that the British Government strongly disapproves of the course pursued by Russia, and, what is of more importance, that it has formally declared to her that she has been guilty of a violation of memorable treaties to which Great Britain is a party. If England were inclined for war with Russia, we need hardly add that the violation of these treaties would afford an ample *casus belli*. Russia, it is added, has declined to reply to this despatch. No doubt silence is golden in diplomatic as well as other affairs, but the Russians seem to possess special confidence in the maxim. When England and France sent their ultimatum to St. Petersburg in 1854, history tells us that a reply was sent that the Czar "did not judge it suitable to give an answer." The next telegram refers to a scene in the House of Commons, where "indescribable tumult and confusion" is said to have ensued on the 7th May on Mr. Gladstone withdrawing a portion of his resolutions. Mr. Gladstone's resolutions were, we believe, to the effect that the Government should continue to exert its influence on behalf of the oppressed Christians in Turkey and exact the needful changes in their condition from the Ottoman Government. The leaders of the Liberal party disapproved of Mr. Gladstone's intentions and had arranged, so late telegrams informed us, to move "the previous question." This, however, they did not do, as Mr. Gladstone having withdrawn "the most obnoxious portion of his resolutions," the Marquis of Hartington accepted the remainder. A stirring debate ensued, and Sir H. D. Wolf, a Conservative member of the House, moved as an amendment the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions in their modified form. The House ultimately approved of the adjournment of the debate to the following evening, (May 8th), when it was resumed, and continued also on the 11th, when it was further adjourned, and no telegraphic intelligence has been received of its termination. The state of affairs in the East has evidently rather excited the Commons, and Mr. Gladstone's "Bulgarian horrors" seem scarcely in so much favour as they were. "The majority of the Conservatives," we are told, "urge upon the Government the observance of strict neutrality, while the Liberals are divided, some being favourable to the dismemberment of Turkey, whilst others disagree with Mr. Gladstone."

It was in the course of this debate that Mr. Cross, the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and a member of the Cabinet, is reported to have defined England's policy in the present war, and as from Mr. Cross's official position it may be taken that he represented the views of the British Government on the matter, his utterance on this occasion are of the first importance. England's policy was, he said, "to protect the Suez Canal, to guard Egypt, and not to permit interference with the freedom of passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, not merely for the sake of England alone, but for the sake of Europe and mankind generally." In another telegram of the same date, we are further told that Mr. Cross also expressed in his speech his abhorrence of Turkish misrule and stated that "Russia was answerable for the rupture of the European concert, but that if the Czar adhered to his promise not to attack Constantinople, no question as to English interests would arise." Two very important conclusions may be drawn from this, namely, that the Czar has given a promise not to attack Constantinople, and that if he does so, England will consider it her duty to defend it. If the Turk gets beaten and retires on Constantinople—both of which are very probable occurrences—and, snugly ensconced in and around his capital, with a fleet to supply all his wants, and carry the war into the territory of the enemy, refuses to come to terms, will Russia be contented to quietly sit down at a respectful distance from Constantinople, and wait like Mr. Micawber, for "something to turn up," a huge army in the field meanwhile could be construed into an advance upon Constantinople, and there would be at once an interposition of English arms. It is true that the aid of other Powers might be demanded to compel the Turk to surrender under such circumstances,

but our Ottoman friend has shown that he has a strong will of his own, and, unless Russia chose to be satisfied with an occupation of the Turkish provinces, he would have very little difficulty in bringing about some exceedingly awkward *contretemps* at Constantinople. Besides, the question arises what is Russia, presuming she is victorious, going to demand to recoup herself for her enormous outlay in this war, and what is she to be permitted to take? It is certain that she can get nothing in the shape of a money indemnity for the simple reason that the Turk has nothing of the kind to give her. Territory she will hardly be permitted to take in either European or Asiatic Turkey—at least not territory that would be of any real value to her, and Russia has so much territory at the present moment that is valueless, that she can scarcely desire to add to it.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."] (Via Southern Route.)

THE WAR.

LONDON, 26th May, 1877.

The Porte has received information that Ardahan has been recaptured from the Russians.

The Greek Ministry has resigned.

CORRECTION.

In the message of the 25th instant, read "The German semi-official journals."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A CORRESPONDENT complains that, notwithstanding the recent prosecution at the Police Court, the stone dressing nuisance still continues in the streets.

THE following are the official statistics received to-day (May 28th), from Rankow:—Export Hankow Tea—*Glencoe*, 21,490 64 pounds; *Loudoun Castle*, 21,569 61; total, 43,060 25. Re-export Kiukiang Tea—*Glencoe*, 789 61 pounds; *Loudoun Castle*, 975 46; total, 1,765 07.—*Courier*.

WE learn that Mr. MacDonald's Patent Slip at West Point has been purchased by Captain Sands, and that its working will be carried on conjointly with that of Capt. Sands' Patent Slip and Dock situated further west. These two establishments have lately imparted quite a lively business air to the extreme western portion of the Frays, and the sale of the first-named would imply that this description of business is on the increase.

By the assistance of Mr. J. Nash, a gentleman who has been trading in the Pacific Islands, and who was found capable of communicating with the four women brought here by the French brig *Dauphine*, the following further particulars regarding them have been ascertained. It appears they are natives of Mariana or Hall's Island, one of the Gilbert Group, situated in about lat. 0 50 N. and long. 170 E. They were bound from this place to an island named Tarrawa, about 18 miles distant, but owing to the strong set of the current to the westward they drifted to leeward and were endeavouring to beat back when their canoe capsized; this occurred the day after they had left the land. Besides the four women rescued, there were in the canoe 6 men, 3 children and another woman, all of whom were drowned. The rescued women say they lay on the canoe as well as they can recollect about 10 days, but they were so weak from exhaustion that they could not be positive of this. The only clothing these poor creatures have at present is an old gunny bag apiece, with holes cut for the arms and head, and they of course present a rather ludicrous appearance. We presume the Government will take some steps to have them properly clothed and housed. They are still on board the brig, and despite their troubles seem quite contented and happy so long as they can get a pipe to smoke and something to eat. A barnum would make a rich harvest out of them, especially in their present costume, which is of the simplest form. We understand that in all probability they will return to their native land in the little steamer *Pacific*, now building at Sands' slip, and fast approaching completion.

THE VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.
A meeting of the members of this Club took place this afternoon at the Boat-house of the Club. There were present: Messrs Thomas Jackson (Chairman), H. E. Wodehouse (Secretary), E. Beart, Hynes, Schultz, C. V. Smith, Walker, F. W. Barff, A. Levy, D. Rattunjee, Grimes, Jordan, Hon. C. O. Smith, G. C. Cox, A. E. Travers, D. C. Travers, J. J. Francis, E. L. Denny, Dr. Clouth, W. K. Hughes, O. P. Chater, Anton, Goldsmith, Georg, Dettmers, Lewis, Blanchard, Richard, J. A. Blogg, Obadiah, Beris, S. Cope, S. J. Hughes, Von Bobber, Trill, Radecker, and others.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman read the following Report of the Committee for the year ending 31st May 1877:—
The Expenditure for the past year has been.....\$4,197.60
The receipts for the past year have been.....\$4,394.79
Balance.....197.19

The Chairman said he was quite agreed with Mr. Blogg that they ought to have their recreation as cheaply as possible. But a meeting must be convened for the purpose of considering this point.

A formal proposition was then read for a meeting to be called shortly.

In the Expenditure is included \$800 which have been placed to the credit of the Typhoon Repair Fund; so that the actual balance of the Club is \$737.10.

The Typhoon Repair Fund has also had placed to its credit six hundred dollars remaining over from the last Regatta, so that it now consists of \$1,200, placed at fixed deposit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Both the expenditure and the receipts have been unusually large, but this is accounted for by the special receipts and expenses connected with the Bath-house being included in the same account as the Club account.

The year has been one of great prosperity. The Club started without a penny on the 1st June, but owing to the large number of members now belonging to it, it has paid its way, and has almost recovered from the effects of the typhoon of 1874.

It has built a four-oared boat, the *Victoria*, purchased a sculling boat, the *Cadet*, and now it has had presented to it another four-oared boat by Mr. Morcor, of Canton, which it is about to furnish with sliding seats.

This year has also witnessed the first appearance of an eight-oared boat in Hongkong, and it is to be hoped that in future eight-oared races will form a distinguishing feature in the local regatta. The policy of the Committee has been to foster in every way possible private enterprise, and it has accordingly consented to defray the cost of altering the Boat-house so as to allow of its admitting the eight-oared boat. This cost is \$50, and has to be deducted from the balance.

He observed that the members would see from the above report that the Club had been very prosperous last year, and His Excellency the Governor had become the Patron of this institution. With these remarks he proceeded to propose the election of a Committee for the current year. The following was the result of the ballot:—Messrs Beart, Wodehouse, Davidson, Hynes, Schultz, C. V. Smith and Walker.

Mr. Wodehouse then said that he had one matter which he should like to bring before the meeting. It was in reference to an old debt which he was sorry to say was still unpaid but which had to be paid by the Club. At the last meeting it was proposed to devote the surplus from the Regatta fund to pay off this debt, but it was objected to on the ground that the money belonged to the Regatta Fund which had nothing to do with the Recreation Club. As the Club had no funds then, the debt had remained still unpaid, but as they would have the means now, he thought they were bound to pay it. He then proposed the following resolution:—

"Proposed, that the Committee be empowered to devote so much of the incoming subscriptions as will be sufficient to defray the debt standing over from the Regatta of 1875."

The Chairman, in seconding the motion, observed that, as they had funds now, it was due to their honour that the debt should be paid. It would be creditable to them not only as a Club but as a community as well that the debt be paid.

Mr. Huttonjee asked what the amount of the debt was.

Mr. Wodehouse replied that it was about \$500.

Mr. W. K. Hughes asked who contracted the debt, whether it was contracted by the Recreation Society or by some private individuals only.

The Chairman replied that no doubt the debt was irregular, as it should have been paid before, but as the Club had taken it over, they were bound to pay it.

Mr. Hughes did not see why the funds of the Club should be appropriated to the payment of this debt. If it was necessary that it should be paid, why not make an appeal to the public, and raise a subscription for the purpose.

Mr. Wodehouse replied that a subscription had been attempted but failed.

Some observations from Mr. Blogg induced the Chairman to say that there was no doubt about the irregularity of this debt. It had been contracted by the Regatta Committee in 1875 spending more than they had a right to. But the debt had been taken over, and as the Club had the means now, it ought to be paid, and they ought also to be lenient with those who had originally contracted it.

Mr. Francis asked whether as a matter of fact the debt had been contracted by the Regatta Club and not by the Recreation Club, the two institutions at that time being quite distinct from each other.

Mr. Schultz replied that the two institutions were distinct then, but they had been joined together since and had taken over the debt.

Mr. Francis said if the debt was not contracted by private individuals only, and how came the Club to be made responsible for it.

Mr. Wodehouse replied that when the two institutions were merged into one in 1874, they were not aware of this debt, and it only transpired lately. The creditors had been very patient and trusted to being eventually paid.

The Chairman then put the resolution to their native land in the little steamer *Pacific*, now building at Sands' slip, and fast approaching completion.

Mr. Blogg next asked why the subscription should be increased to \$20 now; it was only \$10 last year.

Mr. Wodehouse said it was the subscription by the old rule of the Club. They had no bath house last year, and therefore the subscription was \$10. But they had a new bath-house rebuilt now, and they were only reverting to the old rule of the \$20 subscription.

Mr. Blogg said if the fund was found sufficient with only half the amount of subscription, why should they be made to pay more? They ought to have their recreation as cheaply as possible.

Mr. Wodehouse said they had a bath-house now, and it was thought they might revert to the old subscription. However, if it was considered too much, Mr. Blogg must propose the convening of a meeting for the purpose of altering this rule of the Club. They could not alter the subscription without altering the rule.

The Chairman said he quite agreed with Mr. Blogg that they ought to have their recreation as cheaply as possible. But a meeting must be convened for the purpose of considering this point.

A formal proposition was then read for a meeting to be called shortly.

The Chairman said before the meeting broke up, he had a duty which he had to perform. He proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Secretary (Mr. Wodehouse) for the energy he displayed in connection with this Club. He had worked most indefatigably and had made the Club what it was now. In fact without him, the speaker

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HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

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NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FINE.
JAS. B. COUGHRAN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

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Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underwritten, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

OF

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 5, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underwritten have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Mails.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London Direct.

ALSO,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship **GWALIOR**, Captain J. C. BARRY, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to **A. LIND, Superintendent.**
Hongkong, May 23, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT-DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th June, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. **ALFA**, Commandant HERNANDEZ, with MALES, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Speed will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe. Shipping orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 8th June, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUY,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 26, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer **ALASKA**, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 15th June, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various Lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 14th June. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 23, 1877.

NEWS FOR HOME.
The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 32 to 34 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents). \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to **Geo. Munro & Co.,** China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Intimations.

COMMENCING with the "GWALIOR" leaving Hongkong on the 2nd June, and until further notice, the Company's Mail Steamers from China will proceed to London via Suez Canal, calling at Southampton to land Passengers and Mails.

ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 14, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address **MR CHUN AYIN, Manager.**
China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to **H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,**
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to **H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.**

Wyndham Street, formerly **ATHELING CLUB,**
HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs, Albums, Frames, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. **Baden** a supply of very handsome Esquel Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Bats, &c., and a nice choice of Gift Mountings for Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

NOW READY.
BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.
By **Dr. H. J. EISEL.** Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, July 21, 1873.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—
Macao.—**Man Chuen Shop.**

Canton.—**Sing Chuen Native Post Office,** Luen Hing Street; **Chun Hing Low Hotel,** Luen Hing Street; **Kwong Tin Fat Shop,** Yan Tai Street; **Mr Sit Chun Fan,** Tung Wen Kwan; **Yuen Fong Shop,** in front of the Provincial Treasury's Yamen; **Hou Yuen Shop,** Small Market Street, New City; **Yee Cheung Photograph Shop,** Honam; **Kwai Hing Shop,** Sin Chong, Honam.

Singapore.—**Sui Cheong Hong;** **Woh Shun Loong Hong.**

Amoy.—**Chun Cheong Hong,** Mook Kok Street.

Foochow.—**Mr Yu Ching Cheong,** Foo chow Arsenal; **Mr Lam Kwok Ching,** Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—**Mr Ng Ching Shun,** Maritime Customs; **Mr Ho Yue Chuen,** Maritime Customs; **Mr Chun Sing Hot,** Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; **Mr Kwong Chuen Fook,** Educational Mission School; and **Mr Wing Sang Kee shop.**

Ningpo.—**Mr Sung Min Cheo,** Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—**Yee Hing Hong.**

Chifu.—**Yee Shun Hong.**

Japan.—**Mr Leong Chun Tong,** Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—**Wohang Hong.**

Singapore.—**Ting Kee Hong;** **Kwong Boon Sang Hong.**

Penang.—**Yow Wing Fong;** **Argus Office.**

Calcutta.—**Mow Sing Company.**

San Francisco.—**Kwong Fong Tai Hong.**

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)

V. ASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Intimations.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG.
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW."

No. 5, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.

Chinese Natural Theology.
Notes on Chinese Grammar.
Deeds Stalking in China (Concluded from page 224).

Chinese Etymology, with a List of Primitive and Key to Shwo-Wan.
Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming. On the Twenty-eight Constellations.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Collectanea Bibliographica.

Notes and Queries:—
The "King Kiao" or Nestorian Religion.
The Shan of the King of Ch'u.
Tonic Sol-fa Notation in China.
Rats a Delicacy.
Domestic Torture.

Do.
Ætios of Fables in Sanskrit and Chinese.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, May 12, 1877.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr AYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 51, Praya, or to Mr FAT JACK, at 53, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE

Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent week insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

To Let.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Almeida Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace. Possession from the 1st June next.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street. Possession from the 1st July next.

Apply to **DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.**
Hongkong, May 16, 1877.

TO LET.

N. O. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to **LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**
Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIRN.

Binsee Villa, Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SOBS & Co.
Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises No. 88, Queen's Road, late in the occupation of THE BORNHO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Apply to **TURNER & Co.**
Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Three Rooms. Over ARKING & Co.'s Furniture Store. Immediate Possession.

Hongkong, May 5, 1877.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, May 26, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Paich.
Highest. Lowest.
Cash. Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400

" Ame. Sugar cured, 300 250

" Foochow, 160 140

Beef, stein and prime cut, cy. 160 150

Beef Corned, catty 150 140

" Roast, 150 140

" Soup, 100 90

" Steak, 160 150

Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50

" Tongue, fresh, each 275 260

" " corned, 320 300

" Head, 600 500

" Heart, 150 140

" Hump, Salt, 110 100

" Feet, 50 40

" Kidneys, 60 50

" Tail, 100 90

" Liver, catty 80 60

" Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40

Calves' Head and Feet, set 600 400

Hams, American, lb. 300 280

" Chinese, 180 170

" English, 360 340

Mutton Chop, 180 160

" Leg, 180 160

" Shoulder, 140 130

" Liver, 180 120

" Kidneys, catty 60 50

" Feet, 100 90

" Fry, 110 100

" Head, 90 80

" Heart, 60 50

" Kidneys, 80 70

" Liver, lb. 100 80

Forc, Chop, catty 150 140

" Corned, 180 120

" Leg, 150 140

" Fat or Lard, 110 100